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FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Banga.

THE SEED.
Whatever the future shall unfold
Is planted now, right in your soul.
Your present being holds the seed
Of every single future deed;
If it be weeding deed or great,
And what your ultimate of Fate,
Depends on how you nourish it,
And keep the soil about it fit.
(Copyright, 1917.)

It is not so hard to count the neu-
tral nations now.

The pacifists are asking for a hear-
ing. Give it to 'em, before alienists.

We have no war with "the German
people" must have a very unpleasant
sound to the Kaiser's ears.

Here's hoping that Turkey will
soon confer an honor on this country
by breaking off relations.

Those "shoot-to-kill" orders which
have been handed to the District
Guard, certainly have a wartime
ring.

It is reported that Berlin is get-
ting ready to make another peace
move. Be prepared for more out-
rages.

As Col. Henry Watterson puts it:
"Red blood should be given the pre-
ference over red tape" at this stage
of the game.

The first concrete evidence of
labor's support during the war is
shown in the action of the White
Rats calling off their strike.

The only phase of victory that we
can see in Germany losing 12,000 men
through capture, is the fact that the
commissary will be relieved to just
that extent.

The Kaiser has promised that Prus-
sia will be a democracy after the
war. For once, he is right, although
he will have little to do with bring-
ing about the change.

A war book for use in the public
schools compiled by Prof. Eliot,
of Harvard, as suggested by the Kansas
City Star, is a project that should
receive instant support.

A typical Irish story is told in the
tale of the Irishman who was cap-
tured as a member of the German
army. He gave as his reason that
he could not get home to fight with
the British, and that he had to fight.

Turning the surplus of the inaugu-
ral fund over to the District chap-
ter of the American Red Cross is a
move that will not receive much op-
position from those who contributed
to the former fund.

The sale by auction of the Lyceum
Theater, formerly known as Ker-
nan's, means the passing of another
old District landmark. Few people
know that at one time the inaugural
balls were held in this building.

OUR NATION'S CHIEF.
Froud nation today at helm of state,
And pledge our every thought and aim,
Our country's love and sacred name,
Whatever befall on sea and land.
We rise to meet our chief's command.
From out the silent depths there rise
Alconquering ones without disguise:
Millions stand where none may fall,
Obedient to Columbia's call.

His spirit true as Washington,
Words that sound like Lincoln spoke,
Courage rivaling Grant or Lee,
Our Chief a man of destiny,
He the nation's living epic,
In times of war most patriotic,
A hundred million souls cry out,
And ask that arms right about,
For valorous deeds as yet unheard,
When Columbia's chief speaks the
word.

The world has heard, the world shall
know,
How freedom may her gifts bestow,
Armies on the land in motion,
Mighty fleets upon the ocean,
Protect our country and our trade,
Maintain the rights that God has made,
Dethrone the tyrant, break the chain,
Nor let a single link remain.
The Chief's word through Congress
spoke:
Ten million men to arms awake.

There may be flood, there may be fire,
As foreign foes may yet conspire;
But foreign foes may not despoil
The homes we made by honest toil.
Scattered ranks to dangers go;
They dread no storm, they fear no foe.
The war will bring them true renown,
With every foe by them cast down.
Our Chief's command to them shall be
Columbia's prowess that makes men
free.

His words earth's despots shall appal,
As trumpet sounds to arms shall call,
And war in tragic glory spreads
The Stars and Stripes the tyrant dreads.
Multitudes in gathering strength
Invincible shall go the length
Of all the world oppressed desires,
Unsheathing sword and kindling fires
That burn and burn till all things bright
Shall consecrate the glorious fight.
— J. S. RILEY.

A Word to the Wise.

Since the declaration of war, the
administration has handled itself
wisely. It has had put up to it a
great variety of heavy problems, and
it has started upon their solution with
energy and, we believe, farsighted-
ness.

We have been somewhat disturbed
by what have read like semiofficial
announcements from the Treasury De-
partment that the Treasury was about
to undertake the flotation of a loan
of \$5,000,000,000 3 1/2 per cent bonds;
of this amount three-fifths to be slot-
ted for the needs of our allies abroad,
and two-fifths to be kept for our own
requirements.

We hope that the Treasury will not
attempt any such operation in the
near future, for in our humble judg-
ment if it does, it will meet with dis-
appointment. There are several rea-
sons that lead us to this belief. Rough-
ly, they are as follows:

First. There is not in this country
\$5,000,000,000 awaiting investment,
nor anything like that sum. Despite
the rapidity with which wealth has
accumulated here in the last few
years, we have not yet reached a
point where we have lying idle, await-
ing investment, any such prodigious
sum as this.

Second: There is no present dispo-
sition in the country to invest its
last dollar of valuable funds in a
government loan. We say this despite
our firm conviction that the country
at large is thoroughly patriotic and
will rally to the support of the gov-
ernment to every reasonable extent.
We must, however, bear in mind that
up to recently we have been a bor-
rowing, not a lending people. We
have been accustomed to invest the
bulk of our earnings not in current
securities, but in our own immediate
properties. If the manufacturer has
made an unusually satisfactory profit
in one year, he has put that profit
back into extensions and improve-
ments, so as to increase his profits for
another year. The same holds true
of the merchant. Indeed, it is most
true of the farmer, who out of the
prosperity of one year increases his
acreage and operations for the next.
So strongly has this habit of enter-
prise fastened itself upon our people,
that it is going to take an education
of several months to induce them in
large measure to turn their earnings
into the form of government bond
purchases.

Third: In any event, the rate of
interest as reported, 3 1/2 per cent is
not attractive enough in our opinion,
even though the bond be given a con-
vertible clause. We see no reason in
the world why the government should
expect to borrow money much lower
than the going rate. Of course, owing
to the stability of the security, the
government can naturally be expected
to borrow its money lower than a
private corporation; but to expect
people to run to invest their money
at 3 1/2 per cent when they can in-
vest it in sound current securities at
5 to 6 per cent, or put it back into
their reproductive enterprises at a
handsome profit is to expect too
much. Americans are Americans, but
first of all they are human beings.

Inasmuch as we have had the
temerity to advise the Treasury and
Congress what not to do, we are go-
ing to be so bold as to offer them a
little counsel gratis as to what they
should do:

First: Let Congress at once au-
thorize what we understand to be Mr.
McAdoo's recommendation, namely,
the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 United
States government bonds, and \$2,000,-
000,000 of Treasury certificates, the
maturities, the rates of interest, and
the methods of handling each one of
these two issues to be left to the
discretion of the Treasury. What
is the use of Congress attempting
to dictate to the Treasury Depart-
ment all the details of its operation?
If Congress attempts to do this, we
shall be sure to find ourselves in an
impasse. We have a notion in this
country that we know how to run our
affairs just as well as, if not better
than, the other fellow. Still, shall we
not do well to take a leaf from the
books of Great Britain and France,
who it must be acknowledged have
handled their financial affairs wonder-
fully throughout the war? In the
case of both those governments, the
parliaments grant a certain credit in
round amount, and then in either in-
stance leave entirely to the chancellor
of the exchequer or to the minister
of finance the methods of raising the
money authorized under the credits
granted by the parliaments. Suppose
Congress ties Mr. McAdoo's hands by

stating that interest shall not exceed
3 1/2 per cent, that action won't make
it any easier for Mr. McAdoo to sell his
bonds at that rate. We all know that
he is enough of a patriot and a states-
man to get the best rate he can, con-
sistent with far-sighted dealing;

Second: Our next bit of advice is
addressed direct to the Treasury De-
partment, and it is to take care of the
Treasury's immediate wants, includ-
ing those of the allies, by the sale of
one-year Treasury certificates. This
is what Great Britain did, and it is a
good precedent to follow. By means
of it ample funds can be raised im-
mediately and time given for the elab-
orate plans necessary to float a large,
popular loan;

Third: The foregoing remarks lead
us to the last point, and that is, to
advise the Treasury to make several
bites of this cherry that is to be of-
fered to the people at large, and not
to make the mistake of cramming
their mouths too full of fruit, no mat-
ter how luscious. In other words,
make the first offering of a popular
loan \$1,000,000,000. Do not attempt
to offer it until pretty nearly June 1.
Take plenty of time for preparation.
The country has got to have a lot of
education. Patriotism alone isn't going
to do the trick. Here again we can
turn to the experience which Great
Britain has had. She has had extra-
ordinary success with her popular
loans, but it has been only through
the most elaborate propaganda, up-
to-date advertising, etc., plans much
easier to handle effectively in a com-
paratively limited area like the British
Isles, than in a wide expanse of a
country like ours. Make your rate of
interest, Mr. Secretary, 4 per cent,
not 3 1/2 per cent. The difference be-
tween that rate and the 5 or 6 per
cent that investors can ordinarily
secure, represents the higher degree
of credit which this government ought
to command. If you do this, then
you will have a tremendous success
in your first popular loan, such a suc-
cess as to make your subsequent
operations much easier and enable
the government to secure its money
on the whole at a lower average rate
of interest.

Finally, very likely the Treasury
has already looked ahead, foreseen
all these contingencies, and will
smile condescendingly at us for ad-
vocating a program that it has already
decided is in general wise. But it
never does any harm to offer advice,
provided it is proffered in a spirit of
co-operation and not of criticism. Of
that we can assure the administration.
It is precisely the spirit in which we
pen these words.

"Where Do I Fit In?"

One hundred million people are
asking themselves that question as
the officials of the government are
rushing plans for our participation
in the world war.

Declaring war against Germany
does not mean that 500,000 trained
men will be entrenched on the fir-
ing line whilst the rest of our people
read of their actions in the news-
papers. It means that our entire popu-
lation will assume places in the
scheme of fighting, although compar-
atively few will shoulder rifles.

Modern war is the united effort of
a whole people wherein the humble
as well as the great are included. The
old idea of the equipped soldier bear-
ing the brunt of battle with the home
folk praying for his return has been
superseded.

Today the unsung heroes at home
are just as important a factor as the
spotlight figure in olive drab. Women
and even children have their place, if
they can only find it. A call for vol-
unteers would probably bring 1,000,
000 men in forty-eight hours. Most
of them, however, could do far bet-
ter work at home than in the trenches.

This is not a time for playing sol-
dier and broomstick drilling. The sol-
dier today must be just as efficient in
digging trenches as in inhabiting
them. Fortunately we can learn from
the experience of our allies. England
needing men more than any other na-
tion, is spending more time in train-
ing them.

Training will be the keynote of our
success, which in the present case
means victory, and every one should
devote his words, thoughts and deeds
to finding the work he fits and give
heed to the instructions which will
come from those who, through their
positions, can locate that work.

If President Wilson wishes to know
how to regulate food prices, manage the
government of the United States, or run
the war, all he has to do is to sit in
with a little gathering of men now
adapting. It makes no difference whether
it is in the restaurant, the barber shop,
the store or the office, the only things
discussed are international affairs, and
matters pertaining thereto. Questions
that have puzzled astute statesmen from
the time of Caesar are quickly and satis-
factorily disposed of by these kitchen
cabinets. Yet the situation is leading
people to think in terms of continents in-
stead of countries. However costly it
may be, the war is teaching the world a
great lesson, the value of which will
probably not be fully comprehended until
long after peace is established.—Chris-
tian Science Monitor.



"This Seems to Be Getting Personal."

How the Editors Are Viewing America and the World War

Congress Cannot Pool Germany.

(New York World.)

Every mistake that the United States
makes in this war must be paid for in
blood and treasure. To blunder is to
prolong the war. Prolonging the war
means killing men that need not have
been killed, destroying property that need
not have been destroyed and adding new
burdens to the load of suffering and mis-
ery under which humanity is staggering.

It is vital that in all our military un-
dertakings we should start on right lines
and continue on right lines.

Members of Congress may be confident
that this country can raise an effective
army by the volunteer system, but the
German general staff knows better. If
we adopt the volunteer system the Ger-
man government will rightly assume that
we are not going into the war seriously
and that our military activities will re-
sult in more harm than good to the
cause for which we are fighting.

To start with the volunteer system is to
adopt a military establishment that will
strengthen, not weaken, the German mo-
rals.

If the German general staff could dic-
tate the military policy of the United
States it would adopt the plans of the
members of Congress who are determin-
ed that we must handicap our military,
industrial and economic effectiveness with
an antiquated volunteer system which,
whatever its original merits, has no more
place in this present war than a smooth-
bore cannon.

As an illustration of the folly of which
the volunteer advocates are capable, Gov.
Capper declares that "50,000 volunteers
will come forward" in Kansas if the Pres-
ident asks for them. The present state
of recruiting in Kansas proves the con-
trary, but even if Gov. Capper were
right it would be a national calamity
to take 50,000 men from the farms of Kan-
sas and put them in the army—a calam-
ity equivalent to the loss of a great bat-
tle.

A War Book for Schools.

(Kansas City Star.)

Why should not the Federal govern-
ment issue a pamphlet for use in all the
public schools of the country, giving an
account of the causes of the war, of the
issues involved and the reasons for the
participation of the United States?

It is important that the boys and girls
who are to constitute the next genera-
tion have a correct understanding of this
tremendous episode in history, that they
do not develop rancor, prejudice and one-
sided views, and that they see the con-
flict not as a fight to show we "can
lick" somebody, but as part of the world-
wide democratic movement which will
free the German people as well as the
rest of the world from the domination
of a wrong set of ideas—ideas that are
hostile to the real interests of civiliza-
tion.

A primer like book prepared with
these ends in view would be of immense
service to teachers in presenting the sub-
ject of the war judiciously and correctly.
The usefulness of such a publication
would depend entirely, of course, on the
manner in which it was prepared. It
ought to be written by a man of the
highest standing, of known sincerity of
purpose, and with the ability to write
clearly and interestingly.

This newspaper knows no one so well
fitted for this task as former President
Eliot, of Harvard University. It believes
there could be no finer national invest-
ment than a pamphlet on "America
in the War," by President Eliot, in the
hands of every school teacher in the
United States, and in the hands of as

many pupils as might desire it enough to
pay a nominal price to possess it.

Send the Flag to France.

(Boston Transcript.)

It is customary to speak of the Amer-
ican as being typically commercial, but
those who have written about us, the self-
appointed psychologists, and even our
own novelists, have been misled. The
American has achieved a wonderful suc-
cess in business, but he has done it large-
ly through the quality of imagination.
Essentially he is romantic, adventurous,
and above all, dramatic. So it is not at
all remarkable that the idea of sending a
body of American troops abroad, to carry
the Stars and Stripes to the battle fields
in Northern France, should have seized
upon the popular mind so strongly as to
have taken possession of people in every
walk of life. It is the thing to do, and
we know it, and since we have demon-
strated time and again that we do even-
tually the things that should be done and
that we want to do, it may be accepted
as a fact that that flag of ours will be
there, by the side of the flags of France
and England.

Congress has recently given us a dem-
onstration of its subservience to the pub-
lic will. Exasperating as it is in its
present mood, the Congress now sitting
is so far superior in moral tone to the
Congress which expired on the fourth of
March as to seem to be an entirely dif-
ferent parliamentary body. The reason
for this is that during the brief recess its
members heard from their constituents.
Undoubtedly they will hear from them on
this question of sending the flag to Eu-
rope, and as the voice of the nation is
growing more insistent every day we
shall expect them to take action that will
end without much delay.

It Is to Swear.

(Chicago Tribune.)

In the Chamberlain bill for universal
service a provision was made to prevent
the use of cigarettes by the conscripts.
What gimlet headed egotism meddled in
this fashion we do not know, but it is
intended now, it is understood, to write
the prohibition into the new army bill.
At times rationally in despair seekers
only to go where no one but a just God
can hear and to devote expression en-
tirely to profanity. There is an uncanny
genius for perversity working in Wash-
ington. There is no other explanation
possible.

If a young man goes to college, to work,
to a poolroom, to any place he may or
can, he regulates his personal habits
with regard to the use of tobacco as he
pleases. But if he is selected for the
nation, to give up his time for common
good, then he must be deprived of priv-
ilege of selecting his habits in this re-
spect, but must accept the edict of some
middle-aged reformer who never did a
thing except gratify a tremendous appe-
tite for egotistic enjoyment.

The men who go into military service,
particularly when it is active service,
surrender virtually every comfort except
that of tobacco. The nations of Europe
make every effort to supply their sol-
diers with cigarettes and tobacco. To-
bacco is recognized as having an impor-
tant effect upon the soldier psychology.
The trenches would have been more mad-
dening if the soldiers could not have
smoked. Tobacco was at least one solace.

And our genius for malignant pervers-
ity and for imposition upon men we ask
to serve the nation and sacrifice them-
selves in defense of this vicious little bit
of sumptuary legislation.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

That military expert who informed the
readers of a paper, published not a

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The Linen Shop

Spring drive of reduced prices prevails in this
section. The following are a few of the many extra
values for today and tomorrow:

Bleached Table Damask, 70 inches wide; striped and floral patterns; \$1.25 value, for, yard.....	\$1.00
Bleached Breakfast Napkins, 18x18 inches; neat designs; \$2.85 value, for, dozen.....	\$2.25
Hemmed Huckaback Towels, 17x32 inches; soft absorbent hand towels; 16c value, for, each.....	10c
Bleached Absorbent Crash Toweling, 16 inches wide; red border; 16c value, for, yard.....	14c
Hemmed Towels, one yard long, each.....	15c
Bleached Cotton Sheets—Elite Brand; torn size 81x90 inches; \$1.35 value, each.....	\$1.00
Pillow Cases, 42x36 inches; 33c value each.....	20c
\$1.50 Sanitary Cotton-lined Silkoline Covered Comforts, for, each.....	\$1.00
\$2.00 Princess, No. 15 Nainsook, 12-yard pieces, piece.....	\$1.75
35c Real English Mercerized Figured White Madras, yard.....	18c
85c Wash Corduroy Cream White, 36 inches wide, yard.....	60c
Hemstitched and Scalloped Edge Day Cases, Envelope Cases and Pillow Cases, handsomely embroidered. Former prices, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.65 and \$2.00. For, a pair.....	\$1.00

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hundred miles from Boston, that the
German retreat had been the most won-
derful military maneuver on record, and
completely capsize the allies' plans for
the spring drive, must be getting more
tired every day. The inconsiderateness
of Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. Nivelle is
almost beyond bearing. Here they are
not paying any attention at all to his-
torical periods, but acting for all the
world as if he had not understood the
situation. And then only to think of the
way in which he ruthlessly discounted
the retreat on Corunna, or the retreat
beyond Torres Vedras, and all those
marvelous campaigns of retirement which
preceded the abdication of Napoleon.

Jottings from Jokers

"What's an optimist?" "An optimist is
a person who'll go into a restaurant with-
out a cent in his pocket and figure on
paying for a meal with the pear he
hopes to find in the oysters."—Illinois
Siren.

"Them two at your table looks like
they was startin' on their honeymoon,
Joe."
"Just endin' it. He's gettin' so he
counts his change."—Browning's Maga-
zine.

Mrs. Simmer—Your husband seems to
be getting thinner every day. Mrs.
Portleigh—Yes, poor fellow! But it
was getting so awfully stout we had to
to diet.—Boston Globe.

Her Father—Do you think you can
make my daughter happy, sir?
Suitor—Why, I have already, haven't I?
I've asked her to marry me.—Boston
Transcript.

Lord Nocoyme (modestly)—I dreamt last
night, James, that I had a lot of
money. His valet—An 'oo was the 'appy
Hamerloan girl, me lud?—Boston Trans-
cript.



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